

NEW YORK HERALD

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THE NEW YORK HERALD was founded by James Gordon Bennett in 1835. It remained the sole property of its founder until his death in 1872, when it was sold to James Gordon Bennett, Jr., who owned it until his death in 1919.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1920.

The Composite Portrait of a Candidate for President.

Whether Governor Cox gets 260 electoral votes next Tuesday or passes out of the immediate interest of his fellow citizens with only 120, he will have succeeded in doing something which we believe no other candidate for President has ever done so completely in so short a time.

The achievement, we believe, is without parallel in our political history. The portrait is a masterpiece of industrious art. It is a composite of superimposed aspects of character and mind, laid and overlaid with undoubted self-revelation.

Consider, for example, the psychological significance of this final touch, accomplished by the candidate-artist at Middletown, Ohio, as recently as Wednesday last. Governor Cox was being questioned by a voter about his conception of the moral force of the obligation to obey the call of Article X.

Who but Governor Cox? Another layer of the composite is supplied by Governor Cox's reckless readiness to malign and misrepresent and bring baseless accusations whenever political advantage has seemed to him likely to accrue.

For weeks he made this the main issue of the canvass. When it was not only discredited but rendered ridiculous in the clear light of proven facts he still persisted in the unfounded accusation, promising to make his words good later on; a promise he has not redeemed and of course will not.

Stilling the Voice of Mr. Fogarty. The police arrested on Thursday a man who had called for money which had been promised in response to the moving appeal of the voice of PETER JUSTUS FOGARTY.

For another and typical illustration of the inveteracy of his mental and moral processes we invite attention to his bid for the so-called Irish vote by promising, if elected, to help the cause of Irish independence by bringing it before the League of Nations.

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reach the Council for consideration it would automatically subside under the eighth section of Article XV, which provides that if the dispute between the parties is found to arise out of a matter which by international law is solely within domestic jurisdiction.

By a hundred similarly unconscious and unintended disclosures during the few months of his soliciting the office of highest dignity and greatest responsibility in the world Governor Cox the candidate has measured for the information of the voters the extent of his personal unworthiness to be elected.

Wherever outside the line of strict partisanship he may have seemed to be winning votes it has been for reasons excluding any consideration of his own qualities; reasons which apparently would have been quite as strong had the candidate's name been MURPHY or TAGGART or NUGENT.

The best guess, perhaps, of the significance of the portrait Governor Cox has unconsciously given us is to take the list of the twenty-seven Americans who have served their country as President and to compare them individually with him in respect of serious mental equipment, of moral stability, of capacity for the constructive work of statesmanship.

Three ballots will be given to every citizen who goes to the polls on Tuesday.

On one of them the names of the candidates for electors of President and Vice-President are printed in party columns. The voter may make a cross X mark in the voting circle immediately under the party emblem and immediately over the name of the party, and by this one X mark vote for all forty-five candidates in that column.

On another of the ballots the names of all the candidates for the United States Senate, the House of Representatives, State and local offices are printed. On this ballot the voter must make a cross X mark in the voting space in front of the name of each of the nine vacancies in that court which are to be filled.

On the third ballot are the questions submitted to the voters. On this ballot the voter must make a cross X mark in the voting space in front of the word "Yes" if he or she favors the proposal; if he or she does not favor the proposal the cross X mark must be made in the voting space in front of the word "No."

The police arrested on Thursday a man who had called for money which had been promised in response to the moving appeal of the voice of PETER JUSTUS FOGARTY. The authorities, however, do not believe that they have finally caught Mr. Fogarty, whom they have sought for the last twenty years, for they now incline to the belief that this mysterious individual, whether known as PETER JUSTUS FOGARTY, Assemblyman, or Senator, or the Hon. Mr. FOGARTY, is not a real person but the trade name of "one of the cleverest swindling rings ever known in this city."

The voice of PETER JUSTUS FOGARTY was first heard over the wire some twenty years ago, a hearty, wholesome, kindly sounding voice, appealing for funds to give scrubwomen outings and to furnish coal for the East Side poor. These appeals were so successful that they began to include other charitable undertakings and also the collection of funds for political organizations and political clubs.

have turned up in the last week. The only link between the swindlers and the world was the voice, as strong and resonant now as when first heard over the wires. No prima donna's voice could be more seductive or profitable.

Six years ago a man who had used among other names that of the Hon. Mr. FOGARTY in swindling schemes was sentenced to six years imprisonment. The rates of Sing Sing had scarcely closed on him before the insinuating voice was again successfully at work.

Mr. American Voter's Mismanaged Government Business. Mr. American Voter: The business management of the United States Government is responsible to you. It is your Government; it is your business.

When it is a practical, economical and efficient business management it benefits you in the good government you get, in the fairer and better and easier way you can earn your living and husband your income.

When it is an impractical, incompetent, spendthrift management it hits your pocket. It hits your pocket in the taxes you pay and the higher costs that thus go into production. It hits your pocket in the capital that is diverted from legitimate industry and business to public squander.

Mr. American Voter: If you had watched a contractor trying to build a house for your neighbor, bungling the job so completely from top to bottom that the roof leaked, the plumbing wouldn't stay in order, the windows wouldn't go up or down right, the doors wouldn't open or shut right, and the misbuilt house had cost a great deal more than a good house should have been built for, and that man came to you and wanted to build a house for you, would you engage him or would you tell him you wanted a contractor who could build a good house at a reasonable cost?

Mr. American Voter: If you were a member of a private partnership and one of the other partners to whom had been entrusted the business management of the concern had spent all its money, exhausted its resources, driven away its customers and injured its name, would you say to him "Go on with this wreckage and God bless you!" or would you demand a dissolution of the firm?

Mr. American Voter: If you were a stockholder and director in a private corporation and its management had cut its business all to pieces, eaten up its dividends and left it an industrial wreck and financial ruin, would you give your vote at the annual stockholders' meeting and would you give your vote at the following board of directors' meeting to sustain that management, to continue it and to license it to go on and do still worse until it blew the whole thing up, or would you vote, and ask every other stockholder and director to vote, to fire that management through the skylight?

Mr. American Voter—partner, stockholder and director in the colossal business of the United States Government: When its cash has been wasted by billions of dollars, when, to keep the squander going, it has been run into debt by billions of dollars, when its national shareholders have been assessed by billions of dollars and when they must still be assessed by billions of dollars, with nothing to show for it but political mistake, administrative failure, financial stress and economic crisis, are you going to ask that negligent, incompetent, ruinous Democratic business management of your own United States Government to stay in, or are you going to put it out?

Mr. American Voter: It is up to you next Tuesday, November Second, Nine Hundred and Twenty.

Turn Back the Hands of the Clock. To-night New York State goes back to standard time after another summer of daylight saving.

The clocks and watches which were set ahead in the spring will be set back between bed time and getting up time. Officially, the change will be made at 2 o'clock to-morrow morning. At that hour the hands will be shifted in the schedules of transportation companies which come within the jurisdiction of the State. For most of the exact observance of the statutory direction is not necessary. A watch or clock set for standard time—hands put an hour earlier than they now are—at any moment after the day's work and pleasure are completed will serve every practical purpose.

and so real that such minor inconveniences have been gladly borne. Daylight saving has proved itself in war and in peace useful, a factor of value in social life, creating little disturbance in business. It is to be hoped that the opposition of farmers to the system has been overcome. To be deprived in the future of the boon would be unwelcome to millions who have profited from its operation.

Rosalsky and Crain. Two Judges of the Court of General Sessions are to be elected next Tuesday. In the nominations for this bench there is no conflict between the two greater parties. The Republicans have renominated, as the reward of good service, Judge OTTO A. ROSALSKY of their own party and have nominated Judge T. C. T. CRAIN, the Democratic candidate. The Democrats have renominated Judge ROSALSKY.

All that the voter, be he Republican or Democrat, has to do is to mark a cross in front of each name. And he should not neglect to vote for ROSALSKY and CRAIN because they happen to be fusion candidates whose election is apparently assured. If all or most of the Republicans and Democrats should neglect to vote for ROSALSKY and CRAIN the Socialist candidates for General Sessions would be elected. The Socialists overlook no opportunity to register their strength. They, all of them, always vote for all their candidates.

Sweden's Socialist Experiment. With the resignation of Hjalmar BRANTING, Prime Minister of Sweden, the first purely socialist Government in Europe passes away. Its record is negative. No startling changes occurred under BRANTING.

Sweden, like the rest of the world, has been suffering from an abnormal economic situation. Prices have been inflated. Money is scarce. Securities are low. Taxes are high. Labor is constantly demanding more wages. Production is off. The public held the Government to blame, and the Socialists lost eleven members of the Riksdag and the Liberals twelve in the election in September. The opposition, formed of the Conservative and Peasant parties, made corresponding gains, but still are far from a majority. The Liberals have refused to cooperate with the Socialists or Conservatives, and the King has asked Baron DEGEER to form a Cabinet, with Count WRANGLER, the present Swedish Envoy to Great Britain, as Foreign Minister.

Enactment of an eight hour law was almost the sole achievement of the Branting administration. Nationalization of the northern Swedish iron mine districts was proposed but not put through. The Government already owned half the capital stock of the company controlling the mines. The change would have had but a minor effect.

The last official act of Prime Minister BRANTING was to refuse permission to ZINOVIEFF, one of the Soviet delegates to the Socialist conference in Halle, Germany, to pass through Sweden on his way back to Russia. This refusal was due to the anarchistic slant of ZINOVIEFF's speeches.

Assigned in court on a charge of violating the Volstead act, JOHN J. MCGRAW, manager of the Glants, remarked that "it looked like a joke" to him. This will confirm the impression already established in some quarters that Mr. McGraw's sense of humor is peculiar.

The Hon. JOSEPH PATRICK TUMULTY should go down to fame as having made the longest and weepiest speech ever uttered by a New Jersey man speaking in Maryland on any October evening. Even the Hon. JIM NUGENT will not find fault with the speech Mr. TUMULTY having pictured candidate Cox as a man who measures up to Mr. TUMULTY's ideal. Mr. NUGENT, who has a 25 per cent. interest in the Cox candidacy, must applaud the one-half of 1 per cent. of TUMULTY's speech that was devoted to Cox.

Patrolman REMOND of the 135th street police station arrested four hoodlums, a burglar and a show case robber within forty-eight hours. With a few more men like REMOND on the force there would be no call for 2,500 more policemen in New York.

As the facts about War Department wastefulness come out the wonder grows that sufficient quantities of supplies were saved to fill the ships which went to Europe in the war.

With the drivers of milk wagons demanding \$10 a week more pay and the dairymen threatening to cut off the city's milk supply, New York babies have something besides the coal shortage to worry about.

A newspaper headline informs us that "more details of waste in War Department buying and selling have been discovered." The facts are important and must be chronicled, but such revelations are rapidly losing the character of news. If we could learn of an incident of thrift, economical buying or selling by the War Department, that would be news.

UNDER THE LEAGUE.

A Blank Declaration of War and a Blank Check From Uncle Sam. To THE NEW YORK HERALD: It seems strange to me that Mr. Lodge and Mr. Root fail to see what President Wilson has made so plain about Article X of the Covenant. It is so simple to one who really wants to know.

What the President desires in effect is to have the Congress pass a declaration of war in blank, leaving a nice long line for the name of the nation to be put in afterward, and then hand it over to the League of Nations. Then, whenever the League wants us to send over our army and navy to fight for some other nation, all the League has to do is to notify us, and the Congress that exists then simply nominates the country we are to fight, a rubber stamp is provided and the name stamped on the line above referred to.

I am so impressed with the results of the President's fine analysis and logical conclusions in this matter that I am venturing to ask whether the same masterful logic would not lead to another act on our part. I might almost say an act of compelling moral obligation. It is a bold thing to suggest, but my thought was that we might accompany the blank declaration of war with a blank check signed by Uncle Sam, which could be filled out by the absolutely free action of Congress—in such amount as the League thought fit and at the proper time. The precedent to be used as directed by President Wilson.

NEW YORK, October 29.

MORAL OBLIGATIONS.

The Sophistry Which Says a Promise Is Not a Promise. To THE NEW YORK HERALD: It's silly to monkey with one's sense of right and wrong. It not only rots the morals but it rots the mind.

These thoughts are suggested by reading an editorial article in the Times. For more than a column the writer tries to make himself believe that the absolutely compelling moral obligation of Article X does not compel because "there always remains in the moral obligation the right to exercise one's judgment as to whether it is indeed incumbent upon one in those circumstances to do that thing." Of course everybody recognizes the words quoted as those of the present leader of that school of thought.

Senator Brandegee said "What's the use of trying to probe into an intellectual apparatus like that?" No use, perhaps, but it is to see the moral and mental muddle of those who try to justify their vagaries. "That way lies disaster." NEWLY, N. J., October 29.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: "Shall we or shall we not redeem the great moral obligations of the United States?" "May I or may I not redeem my great moral obligation to the United States?" Alas, his conception of his own self-sufficiency has never led him to propound the second question to himself!

EDWARD S. FIELD. NEW YORK, October 29.

FAILING IN MATHEMATICS.

A Parent Criticizes Methods of Teaching in Public Schools. To THE NEW YORK HERALD: The writer of the letter referring to the low percentage of boys qualifying in mathematics at the Cooper Union tests has done well in bringing the matter to the attention of the public.

His statement that the trouble is caused by insufficient salaries paid to teachers is open to doubt. Perhaps the following will throw some light on the question: When my boy does examples at home the teacher at school marks them correct or wrong, as the case of each may be. The teacher does not show where the error is, should there be one, the subject being ended with marking the paper. My boy is therefore unable to avoid making the same error in the future. It is this little matter of failure to explain errors which prevents the daily progress which should be made.

Better cut out some of the non-essentials and double the time on mathematics than stick to a system which makes it easy for the teachers but hard for the boys all their lives. PARENT. NEW YORK, October 29.

More Women Than Men Registered in Brookline.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Your paper on Monday gives the town of Upton, Mass., the largest percentage reported of women voters at the close of the present registration, the figures being 45.55 per cent. for the women, or 320 women, and 50.44 per cent. for the men, or 339 men.

The town of Brookline, Mass., the largest town in the world administered under the town meeting system, closed its registration this month with 50.05 per cent. for the women, or 7,943 women, and 49.94 per cent. for the men, or 7,924 men. BROOKLINE, Mass., October 29.

Who Was John Quincy Adams's Friend Mr. De Wallenstein?

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: I have received from Europe an autograph letter written by President John Quincy Adams, dated Washington, April 25, 1824, to a Mr. De Wallenstein. In the letter Mr. Adams expresses his thanks for a copy of Goethe's tragedies and also returns a thermometer which had been lent to him.

I have been trying to find out who Mr. De Wallenstein was, but without success. Could you or one of your readers enlighten me as to his identity? NEW YORK, October 29.

Effect of Habit on Some People. From the Dallas News. A West Texas widow says that the only reason why she would ever take another husband is because it is so hard to stop marrying when once begun.

A Kansas Pre-Election Day Thought. From the State Normal Bulletin. Stop and ponder whether you need a friend or not.

MR. TUMULTY IN ERROR.

His Statements About Vera Cruz Shown to Be Inaccurate. To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Joseph P. Tumulty in his address at Bethesda, Md., paid to his chief, the President, a tribute marked by deep feeling and even pathos. One occupying the privileged post of private secretary to the President of the United States, however, should, in his public utterances, guard his words for the sake of historical accuracy. In his reference to the navy's capture of Vera Cruz in April, 1914, Secretary Tumulty, if correctly quoted, has been guilty of at least one gross error.

President Wilson talked over the telephone with Secretary Bryan and Daniels, and Mr. Tumulty said he also was on the telephone during the conversation. When the situation had been explained to the President, he said the voice came from "a Mr. Tumulty." "Order Admiral Mayo to take Vera Cruz at once."

Now, Admiral Mayo was not present at the capture of Vera Cruz and had nothing to do directly with that event. Probably Mr. Tumulty, and certainly the President, knew in 1914 that the order referred to was directed to Rear Admiral Frank P. Fletcher, who was in command at Vera Cruz and was senior to Rear Admiral Mayo.

It was Rear Admiral Fletcher who directed from start to finish the occupation of the Mexican city and the three days storm fighting incident there. It was Fletcher who signed the order proclaiming martial law in the captured port and who held it until the arrival from Galveston of the late Brigadier-General Frederick Funston with his brigade. It was Fletcher who stood beside Funston during the ceremonial review of the gallant naval brigade which marked the turning over of the custody of Vera Cruz from the navy to the army.

During the fighting of April 21 to 23, 1914, Rear Admiral Mayo on board his flagship, the Connecticut, was in the harbor of Tampico, where he and the small squadron under his direct command had been detailed for the protection of American interests. Tampico was and is the key to the great Mexican oil fields, and there had been persistent fighting there between the two Mexican factions.

In one other respect I believe Mr. Tumulty's memory must be faulty. The original order of the Navy Department to Rear Admiral Fletcher did not instruct him to take possession of the city. It directed him to take possession of the Vera Cruz custom house. The capture of the entire city and port was made necessary from a military point of view by the unexpectedly bitter resistance offered by the Mexicans. It was not accomplished until the second day—April 22—after the night arrival from the north of Rear Admiral Mayo with the main division of the Atlantic fleet.

Such unofficial emissaries of the Administration as John Lind and William Bayard Hale had so misjudged the Mexican temper that the Wilson Administration imagined the Vera Cruz custom house could be taken forcibly with little more ado than the like enterprise in Hayti or Santo Domingo.

Mr. Tumulty's substitution of Rear Admiral Mayo's name for that of Rear Admiral Fletcher probably arose from the fact that it was Rear Admiral Mayo who forced the issue at Tampico when the United States fleet had been placed under arrest. It was Mayo who demanded in redress of the outrage an apology and a salute to the American flag—a demand which was sustained by Rear Admiral Mayo's superiors.

It may be worth while in passing to note the fact that the ostensible reasons for the Vera Cruz assault were to prevent the landing of the Ypiranga's cargo and the other to force Huerta to comply with the demand for a salute to the flag in apology for the Tampico incident. Huerta, though he subsequently denied the ostensible reasons, never did salute the flag or tender an apology. The Ypiranga's cargo of arms and munitions, though barred from Vera Cruz at the moment, was safely landed later at another Mexican port and found its way by rail to Mexico City.

As staff correspondents of THE NEW YORK HERALD I was stationed in Vera Cruz uninterrupted from January until July of 1914, and took some part in the history making events of those April days. HAMILTON FELTZ. NEW YORK, October 29.

SPORT IN AN ARMORY.

Washington Heights Objection to a Proposed Bicycle Race. To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Persons residing in the neighborhood of the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, 163rd street and Fort Washington avenue, Washington Heights, are protesting against the plan of a group of sporting promoters to use the armory the latter part of next month for the holding of a bicycle race.

Those promoting the race declare that the Twenty-second Regiment Armory is better suited to the holding of a bicycle race than is Madison Square Garden. But persons familiar with current events in the sporting world say that the promoters of the race have broken away from the group running the Garden race, and to prove their contention point to the announcement made by the chairman of the board of control of the National Cycling Association that bicyclists are not to compete in any six day race in New York city other than the Madison Square Garden event.

Washington Heights residents say there is no place in that part of the city for a six day bicycle race, the section being a purely residential one. They were expert to find rest and quiet. One does not have to draw heavily upon one's imagination to gain an idea of the conditions in the vicinity of a building where a six day bicycle race is being decided. The racket keeps up all night long. RESIDENT. NEW YORK, October 29.

Short Poem on Cox for Sale.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Do you think the editor of the Times or the World would like to buy my new poem? It runs, or marches, thus: Cox, Cox, Put him in a box, The ballots 'll bury him on the 29th. SALEM, Mass., October 29. G. S. P.

A Winning Arkansas Judge.

Grand View correspondence Eureka Springs Times. Now that woman suffrage is a settled fact Judge Greer could be elected to any office in Washington county he might become a candidate for.

U.S. GETS MEXICO'S BASIS

RECOGNITION ON BASIS OF SPEEDY AND HAPPY OUTCOME, Colby Predicts in Accepting Proposals.

CREELEY'S DIPLOMACY SEEN

Capital Sents Attempt to Take Mexican Issue Out of Tuesday's Election.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York, Oct. 29. (By wire.)

State Department opposition to the recognition of the new Government of Mexico was ended suddenly to-day and the way paved for recognition. The Department made public a letter addressed to Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, by Roberto V. Pesquera, confidential agent of the De La Huerta Government, which furnishes what Mr. Colby describes in a note also made public to-day as a "basis upon which the preliminaries to recognition can confidently proceed."

It is expected that formal steps toward recognition will now be taken, to be followed by the execution of a protocol. This sudden change in the attitude of the State Department is not regarded as entirely the result of the reassuring statements made by Mr. Pesquera, but probably is due in part to a desire to eliminate any consideration of a pending Mexican question from Tuesday's argument at the polls.

Following the recent mysterious mission of George Creel to Mexico at approximately the same time that Iglesias Calderon was recalled, and Pesquera named in his place, it is known that the official mission of Mr. Creel was able to exert influences which have overcome the reported disinclination of the State Department to proceed in the direction of recognition at this time.

Formal Statement Issued.

Secretary Colby's formal statement follows: "The discussions which have for some time been in progress with Mr. Pesquera, representing the Mexican Government, have resulted in a happy and satisfactory outcome. The letter which he has addressed to me is a very significant, and, I may add, a very gratifying and reassuring statement of the attitude and purposes of the new Government of Mexico. Mr. Pesquera came to Washington bearing the fullest powers to speak and act on behalf of his Government, and has exhibited throughout the course of the discussions a complete realization of Mexico's international obligations, just as his letter reflects clearly the firm resolve of his Government to discharge them.

"I think I am warranted in saying that the Mexican question will soon cease to be a question of will, as it is about to be answered, not only as it concerns the United States, but, indeed, the whole world as well.

The new Government of Mexico has given indication of its sincerity, its good faith and a creditable sensitiveness to its duties and their just performance. American interests, which have been so long and so justly protected by valid American claims, have been so long and so justly protected by valid American claims, have been so long and so justly protected by valid American claims.

"The letter to Mr. Pesquera offers a basis upon which the preliminaries to recognition can be confidently proceeded upon. I am hopeful that within a short time the sympathetic friendship and the patriotic forbearance which President Wilson manifested toward the Mexican people during the long period of their internal disorders will be fully vindicated. The desire reflected in Mr. Pesquera's letter to have the United States and amicable regard of the United States is fully reciprocated, and I am happy to believe that the last cloud upon the Anglo-Mexican friendship has been soothed to disappear."

Pesquera's Letter to Colby.

Mr. Pesquera's letter to the Secretary of State says in part: "While the informal and frank conversations I have had with Mr. Norman Davis, the Under Secretary of State, have resulted in a cordial and thorough understanding, I beg the liberty of putting on paper the exact position and definite terms upon which, Mexico is prepared to yield complete assent.

"As you know, and as the United States must see, it is a new Mexico that faces the world in pride and confidence. From border to border peace reigns. On September 1 our citizens cast their votes in due accord with democratic procedure and Alvaro Obregon, the great soldier statesman chosen to be President, is supported by the entire nation by a union of parties but by a union of faith and patriotism.

"What you may not know, however, is the new spirit that animates my country. It is not only the case that our men and women have come to a deep and lasting realization of what Mexico is, but that the idealism of President Wilson so nobly and patiently exhibited in the unhappy years during which our oppressed millions fought against the injustices which weighed them down for centuries. It is equally true that they have thrilled to the world vision of the President—his tremendous ideal of universal fraternity.

"Of our new strength we are willing and eager to play our proper part in the creation of a new and better order that will lift ancient burdens from the back of humanity.

"A first task, of course, is firm and enduring friendship between Mexico and the United States. Not only are we neighbors, but every other consideration demands the wisdom of an understanding that goes beyond mere treaties and sinks its roots into the heart of each nation.

"Our business is to set this friendship on a foundation so firm that it cannot be shaken by the attack of reaction. Permit me, therefore, to deal in detail with certain slanders that have not only prejudiced the people of the United States but which have aroused much bitterness in my own country.

"Mexico cannot but feel deeply aggrieved over the charge that she intends or has ever intended to disavow her obligations. President De La Huerta as well as President-Elect Obregon have on repeated occasions publicly declared that Mexico will respect all valid claims and will not submit herself to the recognized principles of international law. "The Mexican Government is prepared to establish a joint arbitration

Daily Calendar

THE WEATHER.

For Eastern New York—Fair to-day and to-morrow; slowly rising temperature; fresh west wind.

For New Jersey—Fair to-day and to-morrow; with slowly rising temperature; moderate to fresh west wind.

For Northern New England—Fair to-day and to-morrow; with slowly rising temperature; moderate to fresh west wind.

For Southern New England—Fair to-day and to-morrow; with slowly rising temperature; moderate to fresh west wind.

For Western New York—Fair to-day and to-morrow; with slowly rising temperature; moderate to fresh west wind.

For the Middle West—Fair to-day and to-morrow; with slowly rising temperature; moderate to fresh west wind.

For the South—Fair to-day and to-morrow; with slowly rising temperature; moderate to fresh west wind.

For the Southwest—Fair to-day and to-morrow; with slowly rising temperature; moderate to fresh west wind.

For the West Coast—Fair to-day and to-morrow; with slowly rising temperature; moderate to fresh west wind.

For the Northwest—Fair to-day and to-morrow; with slowly rising temperature; moderate to fresh west wind.

For the North Coast—Fair to-day and to-morrow; with slowly rising temperature; moderate to fresh west wind.

For the South Coast—Fair to-day and to-morrow; with slowly rising temperature; moderate to fresh west wind.

For the Central Coast—Fair to-day and to-morrow; with slowly rising temperature; moderate to fresh west wind.

For the Eastern Coast—Fair to-day and to-morrow; with slowly rising temperature; moderate to fresh west wind.

For the Western Coast—Fair to-day and to-morrow; with slowly rising temperature; moderate to fresh west wind.

For the Northern Coast—Fair to-day and to-morrow; with slowly rising temperature; moderate to fresh west wind.

For the Southern Coast—Fair to-day and to-morrow; with slowly rising temperature; moderate to fresh west wind.

For the Central Coast—Fair to-day and to-morrow; with slowly rising temperature; moderate to fresh west wind.

For the Eastern Coast—Fair to-day and to-morrow; with slowly rising temperature; moderate to fresh west wind.